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McKINLEY ON LABOR.

His Public Utterances in Behalf of the Workingmen of the United States.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF PERSISTENT LABOR FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THEIR INTERESTS.

The following extracts from the public utterances of William McKinley during the twenty-two years since the beginning of his participation in national legislation cannot fail to interest every workingman and every friend of labor. They show a consistent and persistent devotion to the interests of labor and legislation in its behalf. The quotations here given are from public addresses, and in the attempt to present them as a continuous record of a period of such length and activity they are necessarily incomplete and fragmentary, being in all cases brief extracts from speeches and addresses in which the interests of labor are discussed at greater length than would be possible to completely present in a publication of this character. They are sufficient, however, to show that William McKinley has been at every stage of his career and on all occasions an avowed, earnest, and persistent friend of labor and of its protection and the advance of its interests in every legitimate means.

"WE SHOULD TAKE CARE OF OUR NATION AND HER INDUSTRIES FIRST."

(In House of Representatives, April 15, 1878.)

No man or party would be bold enough to advocate the reduction of labor as a naked proposition, but rather its increase. But, Mr. Chairman, behind this bill, underneath its provisions, as I shall attempt to show you later, is inevitable reduction of the price of labor all over the country. The price of labor is inadequate to the necessities of the laboring man, and the workingmen of the country are patiently accepting the inevitable in the hope of relief and better times in the near future. And while I would rejoice at the reduction of the rate of interest for the use of money and the decrease of local taxation, I must protest against this or any other measure which looks to the scaling down of the wages of labor. * * * * Reduce the tariff, and labor is the first to suffer. The difference between the present and the proposed rate of duty must be made up somewhere, must be compensated in some way. As always has been the case, when economy in production is to be studied, the manufacturer looks to his payroll of labor and commences there first. * * * * It is our duty, and we ought to protect as sacredly and assuredly the labor and the industry of the United States as we would protect her honor from taint or her territory from invasion. We ought to take care of our own nation and her industries first.

"OUR LABOR MUST NOT BE DEBASED OR OUR LABORERS DEGRADED."

(In House of Representatives, April 6, 1882.)

The fundamental argument for protection is its benefits to labor. That it enables the manufacturer to pay more and better wages than are paid to like labor and services anywhere else will not be disputed.

There is not a branch of labor in the United States that does not receive higher rewards than in any other country. Our laborers are not only the best paid, clothed, and educated in the world, but they have more comforts, more independence, more of them live in houses that they own, more of them have savings in savings institutions, and are better contented, than their rivals anywhere else. And this, according to my view, is the result of protection—of the protective system that was inaugurated by the Republican party. Our laboring men are not content with the hedger and ditcher's rate of pay. No worthy American wants to reduce the price of labor in the United States. It ought not to be reduced; for the sake of the laborer and his family and the good of society it ought to be maintained. To increase it would be in better harmony with the public sense. Our labor must not be debased, nor our laborers degraded to the level of slaves, nor any pauper or servile system in any form, nor under

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any guise whatsoever, at home or abroad. Our civilization will not permit it. Our humanity forbids it. Our traditions are opposed to it. The stability of our institutions rests upon the contentment and intelligence of all our people, and these can only be possessed by maintaining the dignity of labor and securing to it its just rewards. That protection opens new avenues for employment, broadens and diversifies the field of labor, and presents variety of vocation, is manifest from our own experience.

"I SPEAK FOR THE WORKINGMEN OF THE COUNTRY."

(In House of Representatives, Jan. 27, 1893.)

No lover of his race, no friend of humanity, wants reduced wages. I speak for the workingmen of my district, the workingmen of Ohio, and of the country.

(Mr. Springer.—They did not speak for you very largely at the last election.)

Ah, my friend, my fidelity to my constituents is not measured by the support they give me! (Great applause.) I have convictions upon this subject which I would not surrender or refrain from advocating if 10,000 majority had been entered against me last October. (Renewed applause.)

"WE MUST NOT REDUCE THE PRICE PAID TO LABOR."

(In House of Representatives, April 30, 1884.)

Our wages are higher here than in any other nation of the world, and we are all proud and grateful that it is so. I know it is denied, but experience outweighs theories or misleading statistics. One thing we do know is, that our work people do not go abroad for better wages, and every other nationality comes here for increased wages and gets them. * * * * The proposition of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means will result in reducing the wages of labor or the destruction of many of our most valuable industries, and the deprivation of employment to thousands. The one or the other alternative must come; either will be most disastrous, and attended by business depression and individual suffering. We must not reduce the price paid to labor; it is already sufficiently low. We can only prevent it by defeating this bill, and it should be done without unnecessary delay. The sooner the better, and remove this menace which hangs over all of our industrial life and threatens the comfort and independence of millions of American workingmen.

"FOR PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR."

(At Petersburg, Va., Oct. 29, 1885.)

There is no royal blood among us; there are no descended titles here; there is no way in the world of getting on and up, or earning money, except by work. (Applause.) There are just two ways in the United States to acquire money; one is to steal it, the other is to earn it, and the honorable way is to earn it; and you earn it by labor, either the labor of the hand or the labor of the brain. (Applause.) And the industrious labor of the hand, and the careful labor of the brain—the possessors of these are going to be the men of the future, whether they are in Virginia or in Ohio. (Applause.) * * * * Now, a great question, my fellow-citizens, before this country—a question of the now and a question of the hereafter—is whether we shall have maintained in the United States a system of protection to American labor and American development, or whether we shall have practical free trade with all the countries of the world. * * * *

The chief ground upon which we can justify a protective tariff to-day is that it is in the interest of American labor—American black labor as well as American white labor—and the protective tariff we want is a tax sufficient to make up the difference between the prices paid labor in Europe and the prices paid labor in America. Now, that is all the duty we want. Whenever the workingmen of the United States—I mean skilled and unskilled laboring men—whenever they are ready to work for the same wages, the same low wages that are paid their rivals on the other side, their rivals in England, in Germany, in Belgium, and in France, engaged in the same occupation—whenever they are ready for that, which I hope and believe will never be, then we are ready for the free-trade doctrines of the Democratic party. (Applause.) * * * *

I tell you, free-trade Democracy does not mean prosperity, because when true free trade comes, and everything made on the other side comes in here to compete with that we make on this side, either one of two things must happen—either the American manufacturer must quit business, put out his fires, discharge his employes, or go to his payroll and cut that pay roll down low enough to compete with the cheap labor that makes the product on the other side. (Cries of "That's it!") You will never

have prosperity as long as the Democratic party remains as a standing menace to the industry, growth, and advancement of the United States. Stand by your interests—stand by the party that stands by the people. (A voice, "You are right, and we will do it.") Because in the Republican party there is no such thing as class or caste. The humble poor colored man in the Republican party, the humble poor white man in the Republican party, has an equal chance with the opulent white or colored Republican in the race of life. And so with every race and every nationality, the Republican party says, "Come up higher!" We do not appeal to passions; we do not appeal to baser instincts; we do not appeal to race or war prejudices. We do appeal to your consciences; we do appeal to your own best interests, to stand by a party that stands by the people.

ON THE ARBITRATION BILL.

(In House of Representatives, April 2, 1886.)

If by the passage of this simple measure arbitration as a system shall be aided to the slightest extent or advanced in public or private favor, or if it shall serve to attract the thoughful attention of the people to the subject, much will have been accomplished for the good order of our communities and for the welfare and prosperity of the people. * * * * It places both parties upon an equality in pursuing the investigation. A lack of means upon the one hand or the other will not impair the fullest consideration. The humblest and poorest man can send for persons and papers without incurring an expense which very often they can illy bear. As the compensation of the board comes out of the public treasury, neither party is subject to the expense of the investigation, and the laboring men will not be required to draw from their scanty savings or assess their fellow-workmen to meet actual expenses. This overcomes the disadvantage of limited means on the one hand, and avoids any advantage which might occur from bounteous means on the other. It equalizes their condition for a thorough investigation and a complete disclosure of the true situation. That provision alone is worth to the cause of arbitration much more than it will cost the National Treasury. * * * * *

I believe, Mr. Chairman, in arbitration as a principle; I believe it should prevail in the settlement of international differences. It represents a higher civilization than the arbitrament of war. I believe it is in close accord with the best thought and sentiment of mankind; I believe it is the true way of settling differences between labor and capital; I believe it will bring both to a better understanding, uniting them closer in interest, and promoting better relations, avoiding force, avoiding unjust exactions and oppression, avoiding the loss of earnings to labor, avoiding disturbances to trade and transportation.

"I WOULD NOT HAVE AN IDLE MAN OR AN IDLE MILL IN THE COUNTRY."

(At Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1888.)

The manufacturers of New England, and more particularly the skilled labor employed by them, need a protective tariff, and require it equally with the industries and labor of other States. It is imperatively demanded, not only here, but in every section of the Union, if the present price of labor is to be continued and maintained. * * * * I would secure the American market to the American producer (applause), and I would not hesitate to raise the duties whenever necessary to secure this patriotic end. (Applause.) I would not have an idle man or an idle mill or an idle spindle in this country, if by holding exclusively the American market, we could keep them employed and running. (Applause.) Every yard of cloth imported here makes a demand for one yard less of American fabrication. Let England take care of herself, let France look after her interests, let Germany take care of her own people, but in God's name let Americans look after America! (Loud applause.) Every ton of steel imported diminishes that much of home production. Every blow struck on the other side upon an article which comes here in competition with like articles produced here makes the demand for one blow less at home. Every day's labor upon the foreign products sent to the United States takes one day's labor from American workingmen. I would give the day's labor to our own, first, last, and all the time, and that policy which fails in this is opposed to American interests. To secure this is the great purpose of a protective tariff.

OUR LABOR MUST NOT BE REDUCED TO THE EUROPEAN LEVEL.

(In House of Representatives, May 18, 1888.)

We will have no objection to free trade when all the nations shall bring the level of their labor up to ours; when they shall accept our standard; when they shall regard the toiler as a man, and not a slave; but we will never consent while we have

votes and the power to prevent to the dragging down of our labor to that of the European standard. (Applause.) Let them elevate theirs; let them bring theirs to our level; and we will then have no contention about revenue or protective tariffs. We will meet them in the open field, in home and neutral markets, upon an equal footing, and the fittest will survive. (Applause.)

"THE GATEWAY OF OPPORTUNITY MUST BE OPEN TO ALL."

(At Atlanta, Ga., August 21, 1888.)

We cannot without grave danger and serious disturbance—we ought not under any circumstances—adopt a policy which would scale down the wages and diminish the comforts of American workingmen. Their welfare and independence, their progress and elevation, are closely related to the welfare and independence and progress of the Republic. We have no pampered class in this country, and we want none. We want the field kept open; no narrowing of the avenues; no lowering of our standard. We want no barriers raised against a higher and better civilization. The gateway of opportunity must be open to all, to the end that they may be first who deserve to be first, whether born in poverty or reared in luxury. We do not want the masses excluded from competing for the first rank among their countrymen and for the nation's greatest honors, and we do not mean that they shall be.

Free trade, or a revenue tariff, will of necessity shut them out. It has no respect for labor. It holds it as the mere machinery of capital. It would have cheap men that it might have cheap merchandise. With all its boasted love for the struggling millions, it is infinitely more interested in cutting down the wages of labor than in saving twenty-five cents on a blanket; more intent in reducing the purchasing power of a man's labor than the cost of his coat.

"WE WANT LABOR TO BE WELL PAID."

(At Cleveland, O., October 5, 1889.)

I do not prize the word cheap. It is not a word of hope; it is not a word of comfort; it is not a word of cheer; it is not a word of inspiration! It is the badge of poverty; it is the signal of distress; and there is not a man in this audience, not a single white-haired man, who, if he will let his memory go back, will not recall that when things were the cheapest, men were the poorest. (Applause.) * * * * Cheap merchandise means cheap men, and cheap men mean a cheap country; and that is not the kind of Government our fathers founded, and it is not the kind their sons mean to maintain. (Applause.) If you want cheap things, go where you can get them; that is where you belong; this is not your abiding place. We want labor to be well paid; we want the products of the farm, we want mechanical products, we want everything we make and produce to pay a fair compensation to the producer. That is what makes good times; that is what protective tariffs mean.

"WE HAVE GIVEN TO EVERY MAN A FAIR CHANCE IN THE RACE OF LIFE."

(In the House of Representatives, May 7, 1890.)

There is no other country in the world where individual enterprise has so much encouragement as in the United States. There is no nation in the world, under any system, where the same reward is given to the labor of man's hands and the work of their brains as in the United States. We have widened the sphere of human endeavor and given to every man a fair chance in the race of life and in the attainment of the highest possibilities of human destinies. To reverse this system means to stop the progress of the Republic and reduce the masses to small rewards for their labor, to longer hours and less pay, to the simple question of bread and butter. It means to turn them from ambition, courage and hope, to dependence, degradation, and despair. No sane man will give up what he has, what he is in full possession of, what he can count on for himself and his children, for what is promised by your theories. Free trade, or, as you are pleased to call it, "revenue tariff," means the opening up of this market, which is admitted to be the best in the world, to the free entry of the products of the world. It means more—it means that the labor of this country is to be remitted to its earlier condition, and that the condition of our people is to be leveled down to the condition of rival countries; because under it every element of cost, every item of production, including wages, must be brought down to the level of the lowest paid labor of the world. * * *

With me this position is a deep conviction, not a theory. I believe in it and thus warmly advocate it because enveloped in it are my country's highest development and greatest prosperity; out of it come the greatest gains to the people, the greatest comforts to the masses, the widest encouragement for manly aspirations, with the

largest rewards, dignifying and elevating our citizenship, upon which the safety and purity and permanence of our political system depend. (Long-continued applause on the Republican side, and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!")

ON THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

(In the House of Representatives, August 28, 1890.)

Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this (the Eight Hour Law) bill. It has been said that it is a bill to limit the opportunity of the workingman to gain a livelihood. This is not true; it will have the opposite effect. * * * The Government of the United States ought, finally and in good faith, to set this example of eight hours as constituting a day's work required of laboring men in the service of the United States. (Applause.) The tendency of the times the world over is for shorter hours of labor, shorter hours in the interest of health, shorter hours in the interest of humanity, shorter hours in the interest of the home and family; and the United States can do no better service to labor and to its own citizens than to set the example to States, to corporations, and to individuals employing men by declaring that, so far as the Government is concerned, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and be all that is required of its laboring force. * * *

Mr. Speaker, we owe something to the care, the elevation, the dignity and education of labor. We owe something to the workingmen and the families of the workingmen throughout the United States who constitute the large body of the population, and this bill is a step in the right direction. (Applause.)

"THAT COUNTRY IS LEAST PROSPEROUS WHERE LOW PRICES ARE SECURED THROUGH LOW WAGES."

(At Toledo, O., Feb. 12, 1891.)

Mr. President, that country is least prosperous where low prices are secured through low wages. Cheap foreign goods, free or practically free, in competition with domestic goods involve cheap labor at home or dependence upon foreign manufactures. Those who advocate duties solely for revenue see only as a result cheaper prices, which are but temporary at best, and do not see the other side, that of lower wages, cheaper labor, agricultural depression, and general distress. The protective system, by encouraging capital to engage in productive enterprises, has accorded to labor, skill and genius higher opportunities and greater rewards than could otherwise be secured, defending them against ruinous foreign competition, while promoting home competition, and giving the American consumer better products at lower prices and the farmer a better market than was ever enjoyed under the free-trade tariffs of the Democratic party.

"TO THE FARMER THE BEST MARKET AND TO LABOR THE BEST WAGES."

(At New York City, April 10, 1891.)

As a tariff has to be levied to raise revenue, we believe it better that it should be levied on the foreign products which compete with those produced by our own people, and to that extent protect our own producers, our own labor, and defend them reasonably and fairly in their own markets. The result of this system of tariff has so quickened the energies of our people, so stimulated production and development, as to make us the greatest agricultural and mining and manufacturing Nation of the world. It has diversified our industries, given to the farmer the best market and to labor the best wages anywhere to be found, and the consumers better products, at lower prices, than they ever before enjoyed. (Applause.)

"THERE IS NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR THE MEN WHO WORK."

(At Cincinatti, O., on Labor Day, Sept 1, 1891.)

I come by invitation of your Committee, not to make a formal address, but to express by my presence the interest which I feel in the cause which you represent, and to participate with you in the suitable recognition of "Labor Day." There is nothing too good for the men who work. The days of rest and recuperation in our pushing, busy age are too few, altogether too few, and the setting apart of this public holiday is a step worthy our highest commendation, and is an honorable recognition of labor, which is the foundation of our wealth and production. * * * It is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor, and so far no call upon his greater inventive skill and genius has been made in vain. Herbert Spencer has testified, "Beyond question, in respect to mechanical appliances the Americans are ahead of all other nations." Superior tools would alone give us

no small advantage, but the possession of the best machinery implies much more, that we have also the best mechanics in the world.

There are some things we should remember, however. Nothing is cheap which enforces idleness upon our own people. Invention does not follow idleness. Nothing is cheap which permits to slumber in our hills and mountains the rich raw materials that only await the manipulation of man to produce untold wealth. The first duty of a nation is to enact those laws which will give to its citizens the widest opportunity for labor and the best rewards for work done.

LABOR BETTER REWARDED HERE THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD.

(To Committee of Republican Clubs, at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 17, 1892.)

I need not say to you what the world knows: That this country, after nearly one-third of a century of protection, has reached the proud position of being of all nations of the world the first in manufactures, first in mining, first in agriculture, first in invention, and first in educational advantages for the masses; that labor is better rewarded here; and that the great body of the people have wider and better opportunities for advancement here than could be found anywhere else in the wide, wide world. Protection builds up; a revenue tariff tears down. Protection brings hope and courage to heart and home; free trade drives them from both. Free trade levels down; protection levels up.

"GIVE TO EVERY AMERICAN WORKINGMAN FULL WORK AT AMERICAN WAGES."

(To Tin Workers of Niles, O., June 20, 1896.)

I am glad to have demonstrated in my native town that we can make tin plate in the United States, and in reply to what your spokesman has been kind enough to say of my efforts in that direction, I answer that if I have been associated with any legislation that has given to a single American workingman a day's work at American wages which he did not receive before, that is honor enough for me. What we want in this country is a policy that will give to every American workingman full work at American wages. (Applause.)

WE WANT THE POLICY WHICH WILL GIVE TO LABOR WORK AND WAGES.

(To Zanesville Young Men's Club, June 22, 1896.)

We have had some experience in the last three years and a half. Experience has superseded prophecy, and cold facts take the place of prediction. We all know more than we knew then, and are ready and anxious to get back a period like that of 1892, when this country was enjoying its highest prosperity with the greatest domestic trade it ever had, and the largest foreign trade ever known with the nations of the world. We want to get back the old policy, my fellow-citizens, which will give to labor work and wages, and to agriculture a home market and the good foreign market which was opened up by the reciprocity legislation of the Republican party. We have come to appreciate that protective tariffs are better than idleness. (Applause.)

"I WANT A POLICY THAT WILL PUT IDLE MEN AT WORK AT GOOD AMERICAN WAGES."

(To Tuscarawas tin workers, July 3, 1896.)

Here in this country we are dependent upon each other, no matter what our occupation may be. All of us want good times, good wages, good prices, good markets, and then we want good money, too, and always intend to have it. When we give a good day's work to our employers we want to be paid in good sound dollars, worth one hundred cents each, and never any less. * * * * What I want to see in this country is a return to that prosperity which we enjoyed for thirty years, prior to 1893. A policy that will put idle men to work at American wages, for the more men we have at work at good American wages the better markets the farmers will have and the better prices they will get for their products.

"RESTORE AMERICAN PROTECTION AND SERVE THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN LABOR."

(From speech to Notification Committee, June 29, 1896.)

Great issues are involved in the coming election, and eager and earnest the people for their right determination. Our domestic trade must be won back, and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations at American wages. * * * The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner, and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any Govern-

ment creditor. * * * The great body of our citizens know what they want, and that they intend to have. They know for what the Republican party stands and what its return to power means to them. They realize that the Republican party believes that our work should be done at home and not abroad, and everywhere proclaim their devotion to the principles of a protective tariff, which, while supplying adequate revenues for the Government, will restore American production, and serve the best interests of American labor and development. Our appeal, therefore, is not to a false philosophy, or vain theorists, but to the masses of the American people, the plain, practical people, whom Lincoln loved and trusted, and whom the Republican party has always faithfully striven to serve.

"WE WANT GOOD WAGES PAID IN GOOD MONEY."

(To Alliance, O., workingmen, July 23, 1896.)

What we want, no matter what political organization we may have belonged to in the past, is a return to the good times of four years ago. We want good prices and good wages, and when we shall have them again we want them paid in good money. (Applause.) Whether our prices be high or low, whether our wages be good or bad, they are all better by being paid in dollars worth one hundred cents each. If we have good wages, they are better by being paid in good dollars. If we have poor wages, they are made poorer by being paid in poor dollars.

"WORKINGMEN, HAVE WE NOT HAD ENOUGH OF SUCH COSTLY EXPERIMENTS?"

(To the delegation of window glass workers, at Canton, O., July 23, 1896.)

The Government, my fellow-citizens, has not been the only sufferer in the past three years, as your spokesman has vividly shown. The people have suffered, the laboring man in his work and wages, the farmer in his prices and markets, and our citizens generally in their incomes and investments. Enforced idleness among the people has brought to many American homes gloom and wretchedness, where cheer and hope once dwelt. Both Government and people have paid dearly for a mistaken policy, a policy which has disturbed our industries and cut down our revenues, always so essential to our credit, independence and prosperity. Having stricken down our industries, a new experiment is now proposed, one that would debase our currency and further weaken, if not wholly destroy, public confidence. Workingmen, have we not had enough of such rash and costly experiments? Don't all of us wish for the return of the economic policy which for more than a third of a century gave the Government its highest credit and the citizen his greatest prosperity?

"WE WANT NEITHER CHEAP MONEY NOR CHEAP LABOR."

(To delegation of colored citizens and military of Cleveland, O., at Canton, August 17, 1896.)

We want in the United States neither cheap money nor cheap labor. We will have neither the one nor the other. We must not forget that nothing is cheap to the American people which comes from abroad and when it entails idleness upon our own laborers. We are opposed to any policy which increases the number of the unemployed in the United States, even if it does give us cheaper foreign goods; and we are opposed to any policy which degrades American manhood that we may have cheaper goods made either at home or abroad. Having reduced the pay of labor, it is now proposed to reduce the value of the money in which labor is paid. * * *

My countrymen, the most un-American of all appeals observable in this campaign is the one which seeks to array labor against capital, employer against employe. It is most unpatriotic and is fraught with the greatest peril to all concerned. We are all political equals here—equal in privilege and opportunity—dependent upon each other and the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other.

TO BENEFIT LABOR IS THE HIGHEST REWARD THAT MAN CAN HAVE.

(To delegation of workmen and others from his old Congressional district, August 24, 1896.)

I cannot forget that you trusted me in my young manhood, and that you have ever since followed me with unfaltering confidence. I remember the first time that I ever looked into the faces of an East Liverpool audience twenty years ago, and that then, as now, I was speaking for sound money and a protective tariff. Your spokesman has alluded most graciously to what he terms the services I have given to your great industry. If I have done anything to bring work to you or my fellow-man anywhere and make the condition of the American workingman easier, that is the high-

est reward I seek, and greater reward no man could have. There is no industry in the United States, my fellow citizens, which demands or deserves protection through our tariff more than yours.

"APPEALS TO PREJUDICE ARE BENEATH THE SPIRIT OF A FREE PEOPLE."

(From Letter of Acceptance, 1896.)

No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. It has been the experience of all countries, and here as elsewhere the poor and not the rich are the greatest sufferers. * * * It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the councils of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which, in fact, do not exist, and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will.

"THE EQUALITY OF ALL LIES AT THE BASIS OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT."

(To delegation of Pittsburg workingmen, on Labor Day, Sept. 5, 1896.)

This assemblage thoroughly typifies the National idea of a great American commonwealth in this, that it presents the equality of all which lies at the basis of popular government. * * * * Here is a striking protest against the unworthy effort on the part of those who would divide our citizenship into classes and a striking condemnation of such un-American appeals to passion and prejudice. Nothing can better stamp with falsehood and indignant disapproval the effort to array class against class, than this great demonstration before me to-day. I have no sympathy with such appeals—have you? Patriotism is a grander sentiment; it ennobles but never disgraces. Instead of seeking to work the masses, it would be worthier on the part of all of us to try to get work for the masses. Workingmen, that you should have called on me the day set apart by your great commonwealth to celebrate the worth, the dignity and the power of labor, is a great honor, which I duly and gratefully appreciate.

PROTECT THE WORKINGMAN AGAINST CHEAP LABOR AND CHEAP MONEY.

(To Workingmen of Homestead, Pa., Sept. 12, 1896.)

I have always been, as you know, in favor of a protective tariff. I have always advocated it, and believe in it, because I think it is necessary to protect the American workingman against the cheaper labor of the Old World. Applying that great principle, I am in favor of protecting to-day the laboring men of the United States against a degraded currency. I am opposed to free trade because it degrades American labor; I am opposed to free silver because it degrades American money.

"WE WANT A FULL DOLLAR AND THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO EARN IT."

(To employes of Pennsylvania Railroad, at Canton, Sept. 12, 1896.)

I thank you gentlemen of Pennsylvania, representing every branch and department of industry, for the call which you have made upon me here to-day, and I thank you for the messages, the gracious messages which you have brought, that you will stand this year for American honor, American public faith, American prosperity and the full employment at American wages of every idle man in America. What we want in America, and by that I mean the United States, what we want, I say, in this country, is a full one hundred cent dollar and then we want after that the freest and best opportunity to earn it.

AMERICAN WAGES FOR AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

(To steel workers of Braddock, Pa., Sept. 17, 1896.)

My countrymen, I am one of these Americans who believe that the American workshop should be protected as far as possible from the foreign workshop, to the end that American workingmen may be constantly employed at American wages. Nor do I want products cheapened at the expense of American manhood, nor do I think that it is economy to buy goods cheaply abroad if it thereby enforces idleness at home.

"WE WANT NEITHER SHORT WORK NOR SHORT DOLLARS."

(To delegation of Pennsylvania workingmen, at Canton, Sept. 19, 1896.)

I am one of those Americans who believe that the American workshop should be protected against the foreign workshop. I believe that the American workingmen should be defended by a wise and judicious protective policy against the underpaid

workingmen of the Old World. In a word, I believe that this country is ours and that we, first of all, are entitled to enjoy its privileges and its blessings. The first thing we want in this country is plenty to do. We want neither short work nor short dollars in the United States. We want neither free trade nor free silver in the United States. We want an opportunity to work and when we have improved that opportunity, we want to be paid in dollars that are worth as much the week or year after they are received as on the day of their receipt. Free trade has cheated you in your wages and you do not propose to permit free silver to cheat you in your pay.

"EVERY MAN WHO SEEKS WORK SHOULD HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO WORK."

(To employes of the Carnegie City Mills, of Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1896.)

Nothing moves me more deeply than to have the assurances of support which I am daily receiving from the men in the United States who toil. To have as allies in this great contest for the honor and prosperity of the countrymen the workingmen of the United States is indeed a crown to any cause. You have but one aim in the use of your ballots and that is to secure the highest and greatest good to the people of the United States. That is what the ballot is for and it is for the accomplishment of this that you will use the ballot this year. We have had in this country for three years past an experience under two contending National policies. Most of the men who sit before me to-day never had any experience under but one policy until within the last four years. You have now tried them both. You have tried the protective policy of the Republican Party and you have tried the free trade revenue policy of the Democratic Party. Which do you like best? * * * * What we want in this country is that every man who seeks work shall have an opportunity to work. And then when he has performed an honest day's work for his employer, we mean he shall be paid in honest dollars.

"WHAT WE WANT FIRST IS WORK FOR AMERICAN WORKMEN."

(To delegation of workingmen and others from Mercer and Butler Counties, Pennsylvania, at Canton, Sept. 19, 1896.)

What we want in this country first and foremost is work for the American workingman. Every man in the country who wants to work ought to have an opportunity to work, and that opportunity is always limited by the extent to which we have our work done in Europe and European workshops by European labor. I am one of those who believe in the doctrine of protecting American factories against foreign factories and the American laborer against the workingmen of the world. * * * * What we want is a chance to work and when we have wages the home market is always improved for every farmer who wants to turn an honest dollar. We want an honest American dollar, too, and you should vote for the Party that you believe is more likely to give you the best chance to work and the best coin in payment, and you must judge for yourselves which party that is.

"WE WANT THE AMERICAN WORKSHOP DEFENDED AGAINST THE FOREIGN WORKSHOP."

(To delegation of citizens of Western New York, Sept. 2, 1896.)

We never had so much work in our history as we had in 1892. What we want is to get back to those good times and the people are only waiting for an opportunity in 1896, to vote back the principles and policies they gave up four years ago. We want no free trade in the United States. We want the American workshop protected and defended against the foreign workshop for the benefit of American workingmen. Suppose the foreign manufacturer could pay customs duties with a fifty-cent dollar, would not that reduce the protection you now have one half? My fellow citizens, do not be deluded. No matter how much money we have or may have in this country, there is but one way to get it and that is to give something for it. What we want just now is somebody who wants what we have to give him. Labor cannot wait. The capital of the workingman is his strong right arm. If he does not use it to-day just that much of his capital is gone and gone forever. The capitalist can wait on his dividends but the workingman cannot wait on his dinner. And there is nothing so well calculated to injure labor in the United States as a depreciated currency. I want you to read what Webster said, March 15, 1837, in your great State: "He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to the greed of capital, which is keen sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor which is honest, unsuspecting, and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it; honest in-

dustry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble which takes place when the currency of the country is disordered."

"WE WANT NO IDLE MEN IN THE UNITED STATES."

(To citizens of Pennsylvania, at Canton, Sept. 25, 1896.)

We want no idle men in the United States. We want no idle mills in the United States and to the end that we may have neither idle mills nor idle men, we must do our work in the United States and not outside the United States. You may disagree with me, but I believe in a Protective tariff. I have always so believed and I have never felt called upon to make an apology to anybody anywhere for having been devoted to the great principles which promotes and encourages American development and good wages to American workingmen. Then, my fellow citizens, having secured a tariff that will defend American interests, we want to continue the use of the good old dollars that we have had since 1879. We want no clipped coins in the United States. We want no debased dollars any more than we want debased labor, and when men have given a full day's work to an American employer, we want that American employer to pay him in dollars as good as any dollars anywhere in the world, and worth one hundred cents each everywhere in the world. Then, my fellow citizens, we want another thing—we want peace and tranquility in the United States. We want it established once for all that this is a Government of law and by law and that now as always we are a law abiding people. There is one thing that we are proud of and that is that the Republican party can submit its principles to the workingmen, to the farmer, to the student, to the scholar, to those of every calling or profession, with confidence, because those principles are right and eternal.

"CLASS APPEALS ARE DISHONORABLE AND DISHONEST."

(To citizens of Peoria, Ill., at Canton, Sept. 26, 1896.)

The judgment of the people is swift and terrible against those who mislead and delude them. The people are never led astray by deceit or misrepresentation when they investigate for themselves. This they are doing this year in a marked degree. It is of no avail that party leaders appeal to passion when the people are alive to their own and the public interests. It will not do to say to the men who are poor in this world's goods—you must get off by yourselves, form a class of your own; your interests are opposed to those who employ you. This is not enough this year. The poor man inquires: what good will it do me, how will that better my condition, how will that bring bread to my family or food to my children? Will I be benefited by despoiling my employer? Will it give me more employment and better wages to strike down those whose money is invested in productive enterprises, which give me work and wages? Four years ago it was said that the manufacturer was making too much money. You remember it. But that cannot be said now. And that the robber tariff which was enriching him, must be torn root and branch to the end that he should be deprived of what some people were pleased to call his "ill-gotten profits." The country seemed to share in the suggestion, and the trial was entered upon, with what result every manufacturer, commercial man, traveling man, and workingman best knows. It has been discovered to our hurt and sorrow that you cannot injure the manufacturer without injuring the laborer. It has been found, too, that you cannot injure the manufacturer without injuring the whole business of the country. You may close the shops by adverse tariffs, because you imagine the manufacturer is making too much, but with that done you close the door of employment in the face of the laborer whose only capital is his labor. You cannot punish the one without punishing the other and our policy would not inflict the slightest injury upon either. In such a case "getting off together" does not do either any good. Arraying labor against capital is a public calamity and an irreparable injury to both. Class appeals are dishonorable and dishonest. They calculate to separate those who should be united, for our economic interests are common and indivisible. Rather, my fellow citizens, teach the doctrine that it is the duty and privilege of every man to rise; that with honest industry he can advance himself to the best place in the shop, the store, the counting house or in the learned professions. This is the doctrine of equality and opportunity that is woven into every fiber of our National being; a doctrine which has enabled the poorest boy with the humblest surroundings to reach the best place in our great industries and to receive the highest trusts which can be bestowed by a generous people. Gentlemen, and I speak to my countrymen everywhere, if you have not yourselves been among the most fortunate, I pray you think of your boys and girls and place no obstacles in their pathway to the realization of every lofty and honorable ambition which they may have.

"THE WAY TO HAVE PROSPERITY IS TO ENCOURAGE THE AMERICAN WORKSHOP."

(To delegation of Railwaymen, at Canton, Sept. 26, 1896.)

Yours is a most delicate and dangerous employment. I never step off a railroad train, after either a long or short journey, that I do not feel like making personal acknowledgement to every railroad employe for his care for the safety of the passengers. I never step off a railroad train that I do not feel like going to the engineer and taking off my hat to him. * * * * I make no appeal to you that is not based upon what I believe to be for the public good. I believe it is the mission of the Government of this country to take care of the industrial people of the country; I believe it is the business of the country to make everything that can be made in the United States which our people consume. I believe it is the business of the country to protect every citizen in his employment from the cheap products made by the cheaper labor of other lands. I believe that the way to have prosperity in the United States is to encourage the American workshop and uphold American labor; and when you uphold American labor and sustain the American workshop, you have given trade and traffic to these great railroad companies, the arteries of commerce, which in turn, give steady employment to the railway employes of the country.

"THERE IS NO MENACE TO LABOR LIKE THAT OF A DEBASED CURRENCY."

(To the tin plate workers of New Kensington, Pa., Sept. 26, 1896.)

To be called by laboring men themselves "the workingman's friend," is the highest honor for which I would strive. To have been in any way connected with National legislation that has furnished employment to the hundreds and thousands of men who stand beside and around me, is worthy the best ambition of any man. I am glad to have it demonstrated here to-day that we can and do make tin plate in the United States. If your factory and other kindred factories are not as prosperous as they were two or three years ago, you know the reason why. If your wages have been reduced in the tin plate factories, you know quite as well as I can tell you the reason it is so; for whenever there is a cut in the rates of tariff upon foreign imports, it is likely to be followed by a cut of rates in American wages. I take it that you are all in favor of a protective tariff. I take it that you know which party stands for a protective tariff. I take it that you know which ticket represents that great American doctrine, and knowing it, I take it you know just what National ticket is best for you. Now what you want after all—after good work and wages—is that you shall be paid in good dollars. You do not want your wages cut and your money too. It is bad enough to suffer a reduction in your pay but it is an added aggravation to have to suffer a cut in the money in which you are paid. I take it that every man who stands before me to-day is not only in favor of National prosperity, but he is in favor of National honor, and a National currency that will be as sound as the Republic and as unsullied as its honor has always been. There is no menace to labor like that of a depreciated and debased currency. * * * We must not lose our moorings; we must not be deluded by false doctrines or by false prophets. We must never by our ballots stigmatize ours either a dishonest or a repudiating Nation. Steady work and good wages are the test of the Nation's prosperity, and the happiness of its citizens. Neither of them will come through free trade or free silver; for while both may benefit somebody else, neither of them can benefit the American citizen.

"I FAVOR THAT POLICY THAT GIVES THE MOST WORK AND BEST WAGES TO EVERY AMERICAN LABORER."

(To delegation of workingmen from Harrisburg, Pa., at Canton, Oct. 3, 1896.)

The cry of distress is going up from every part of our common country. What men want is business activity. What laboring men want is work. We have discovered in the last three years and a half that we cannot increase the output of the mines or the wages of the miner by decreasing manufacturing in the United States. We have discovered that less American coal is required if we do any part of the work in Europe rather than here at home. I favor that policy which will give the largest development to every American interest, that gives the widest oportunity to every American citizen, that gives the most work and best wages to every American laborer, and secures to our people the highest possible prosperity in all their occupations. * * * * My fellow citizens, we must defeat by decisive majorities every scheme for the debasement of our currency, whether it be free silver or irredeemable paper money; but while we do this we must also defeat the destructive and dangerous menace of free trade. We have lost enough already in the reduced wages of our labor, and

we do not propose to be further cheated by being paid in depreciated dollars. Let us effectually dispose of both, and restore to the country the great business prosperity which is naturally and properly ours to possess and enjoy.

"NOBODY IS CHEATED BY A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY SO MUCH AS THE MAN WHO LABORS."

(To mechanics and workingmen of Alleghany, Pa., and Pennsylvania Railway shops, Oct. 3, 1896.)

I have been pleased to note in the public press and learn from the many delegations that have visited me during the last six weeks, that the employes of our great railroads are deeply interested in the rightful settlement of the questions which are presented in this campaign. We have come to realize, no matter what may be our employment, that we are most prosperous when the country is most prosperous. We have come to realize that the railroads do the most business, pay the best wages and have the most work when the farmers have good crops, good prices and good markets and the manufacturers have plenty of orders and their workmen steady employment. You always build more engines, repair more engines, and do more by way of improving equipments when your railroads do the most business, and when they do the most business you have the steadiest employment and best wages. * * * * Democrats and Republicans alike, I ask you, do you want a continuance of a policy that has taken work from the American workshop and given it to the foreign workshop, or do you disapprove of that policy? You will have an opportunity to vote directly upon that proposition. We have the best country in the world, and if it does not continue to be the best it will be our own fault. We have the best railroads, and more railroads, and more internal commerce than any other nation, and it is because we have such vast internal commerce that the railroads of this country have been able to extend their lines and give such liberal employment to American labor. You have an opportunity to vote this year on another question—as to whether you want good, full, round, one-hundred cent dollars in payment of your wages, or whether you want to be paid in fifty-two cent dollars. Nobody is cheated by a depreciated currency so much as the man who labors. This is the experience of mankind the world over. It has been our own experience at every period in our history when we have entered upon an era of depreciated currency, and were living under the wild-cat banking system which issued State money. The workingmen of this country are its largest creditors. There is due to the workingmen in prosperous times so vast a sum of money as to make them the greatest creditors of the world, and they are, therefore, more interested or quite as much interested as any other part of our population, in having a sound and stable currency, unvarying in value and good wherever trade goes.

"OUR POLICY SEEKS TO GIVE A SITUATION TO EVERY MAN WHO WANTS WORK."

(To citizens of Ashland County, O., Oct. 7, 1896.)

Eighteen years ago your county was in the Congressional district for which I stood as a candidate for Congress. I remember to have gone to your county, as a young man, almost an entire stranger to your people, but I shall never forget the warm and cordial welcome you gave me, and the splendid support you gave to the Republican Party that year. * * * * * That year, as the older men in the audience will recall, I was contending for two things. In every speech I presented what I regarded as two great overmastering issues. One was the return to specie payments and the other was the continuance of a protective tariff policy that would preserve our own market for the American farmers and our factories for the American workingmen. We are contending this year for the same principles. On the other hand the allied parties of the opposition insist that this country shall take a step backward. Ever since 1879 we have been on a gold basis, on the solid rock of honest finance and of honest payment of debts, public and private. It is proposed now that we shall enter upon an era of not only a depreciated silver dollar, but of depreciated paper money; to that the Republican Party answers, "No, forever, No." Some people seem, sometimes, to despair of the future of the United States. Nobody need have any apprehension on that score. The United States is too great and too resourceful to have its progress impeded for any considerable length of time by any political party. This year we stand, as in 1878, for the restoration of a protective policy. In 1892, a year the most prosperous in our history, we were under such a policy. Every man in this country who wanted work could find it, and every man who worked in this country in 1892 got better wages than he ever received in any other period of our history or in all the world's history. The farmers of this country had the best home market in the world; had more and better paid consumers than

they had ever had before. But that has all changed. The newspaper advertisements in 1892 used to read "Men wanted." The advertisements that run in the newspapers to-day read "Situations wanted." Our policy seeks to give a situation to every man of this country who wants to work. The policy of partial free trade has put the workingmen in a situation which entails upon them heavy loss, and upon every farmer of the country great injury.

"I BELIEVE THE RIGHT POLICY IS THE ONE WHICH PROTECTS THE AMERICAN WORKSHOP."

(To delegations of Cleveland workingmen and coal miners, Oct. 7, 1896.)

I am one of those who believe that we should look after our own people before we look after the people of other lands, who owe no allegiance to the Government of the United States. I believe the right policy is the one which protects the American workshop by putting a tariff upon the products of the foreign workshop. My fellow citizens, I do not believe that we ought to have a tariff policy that will let the products of cheaper lands and of underpaid labor, come into this country and destroy our manufactories and impoverish and degrade our labor. Now, the protective policy is my policy. It is the doctrine I have always believed in and I make no apology to anybody anywhere for holding that view. And if on the third day of November the American people in their sovereign capacity shall decree that a protective policy shall be restored, and sound money continued, I hope and fervently pray that we will enter upon an era of prosperity that will give happiness and comfort to every American home.

"LET US EMPLOY EVERY IDLE MAN AND BRING HAPPINESS TO EVERY AMERICAN HOME."

(To delegation of workmen from West Virginia potteries and iron and steel workers, Oct. 7, 1896.)

The thought in every man's mind here, is: How can I better my condition? How can I improve the condition of my family? The answer comes almost with one voice—the way to do it is to protect American industry and defend American labor. Let us do our own manufacturing here in the United States. Let us make our own iron and steel, our own glass—and when we do that we will employ every idle man in the United States and bring hope and happiness to every American home. I believe in the policy of protection to home industries and to energies of the American people. I do not believe anything is cheap to our people that imposes idleness upon a single American citizen. What we want is work and wages. Do you believe free trade will aid you? Do you believe protective tariffs will do it? (Cries of "Yes." "Yes." "Every time.") Then vote that way. Protection never closed an American factory. Protection never shut an American mine. Protection never put American labor out on the streets. I can not say as much for partial free trade, such as we have experienced in the last three years and a half. More than that, my fellow citizens, we not only want an opportunity to work, but when we get that opportunity we want to be paid in honest dollars worth a hundred cents each. We believe neither in free trade nor in free silver. The one debases labor and the other the currency of the country. And more than all, you gentlemen, I know, are in favor of the maintenance of law and order.

VOTED AND SPOKE FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(To employes of Cleveland Rolling Mills, Oct. 7, 1896.)

Nothing touches me more deeply than to have around and about me, assuring me of their support the workingmen of the United States. They are the bone and sinew of the country and the mighty conservative force which in every perilous crisis of history must be relied upon to preserve National honor and the supremacy of the law. I am more than glad to meet at my home the workingmen of the Cleveland Rolling Mill and the Wire Mill employes. I have met you before. I have addressed thousands of the workingmen who stand about me to-day, at their homes in Newburg and Cleveland, and I believe there is not one of you present who would say that I ever sought to deceive or mislead you. I have stood in the past as a public servant striving to benefit my fellow man; to roll the weight off his shoulders and give him a fair and equal chance in the great race and contest of life. I believe in the American home as the corner-stone of liberty and free institutions, and I have always believed that the American home was made best when the head of that home had plenty to do. I have always stood for a Government policy—not one that would prohibit goods from coming into the United States, but for a policy that would protect the products of American labor against the products of the cheaper labor of the old world. I believe it is our duty to guard and defend the American workshop, and when we are doing that we are defending the American home. I stand to-day not only for a protective tariff but an honest dollar, a dollar based upon the best money of the world, recognized in every center of the world. We have had some experiences with short hours in the last four years, and we do not want to experiment with short dollars

now. When I addressed you last, four years ago, in the old tent at Newburg, a committee waited upon me and wanted to know if I was in favor of eight hours for a day's work. They were discussing the wisdom and advisability of shorter hours for their own comfort and for their own advancement and interest. To them I said "yes"; I both voted and spoke for an eight hour law in the service of the United States. Since 1893 I haven't heard a word about shorter hours from the American workingmen. They are all too short, as my friends tell us. What you want is steady employment. Whatever will bring you the first in the true Government policy, and when you have that, then you want to be paid in dollars worth one hundred cents, good not only under our flag, but good in every civilized nation of the world.

"RESTORE A POLICY THAT GIVE WORK TO AMERICAN WORKINGMEN."

(To delegation of Maryland workingmen, at Canton, Oct. 14, 1896.)

What we want to do in this country is to restore a policy that will encourage American development, American manufacturing, and give work to American workingmen. (Cheers.) This is the policy of the Republican Party, and it has been its uninterrupted policy since 1881. Under this policy, as every workingman in my presence well knows, we enjoyed a higher prosperity than we ever enjoyed before or since. Now, having restored that policy, which can only be done by your votes, in connection with the votes of your fellow countrymen everywhere, let it be recorded by the same votes on the third day of November, that the people of this country are in favor of honest dollars with which to measure our exchanges and not shifting dollars, to be ascertained by consulting the market reports published in the daily newspapers of the country. (Great applause.) When you have performed a good, honest day's work, you want to be paid in good, honest dollars. (Cheering, and cries of "That's right.") You want to be paid in staying dollars that are good, not only when you receive them, but good for all time (applause, and cries of "That's what we want") because they rest upon unextinguishable and inherent value, recognized the world over.

"PROTECTION OPENS BUT NEVER CLOSES AMERICAN WORKSHOPS."

(To delegation from Western New York, October 15, 1896.)

There is one thing the people of this country will not submit to—that the savings of the poor shall be squandered and wasted by a depreciation of the hard earned money which they have laid aside as the results of their thrift and economy. (Great applause and cries of "Good." "Good.") Can the people of Dunkirk, and Chatauqua county for one instant favor such a policy? (Loud cries of "No." "Never.") I am glad to know that you do not. Let me tell you what I think is a better, safer and more honorable policy. Let us restore the protective tariff system and pay as we go. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.") Put your laboring people at work and restore business confidence from one end of the country to the other. (Great applause, and cries of "That's the stuff.") I am a protectionist (cries of "That's right, so are we") because I believe the protective system is best adapted to our conditions and citizenship. (Cries of "You are right.") It does everything that a revenue tariff does and vastly more. It supplies needed revenue. (Great applause.) A revenue tariff can do no more, and the present tariff has not done that much. (Great applause.) It accomplishes this end with equal, if not greater certainty than a revenue tariff, and while doing that it wisely discriminates in favor of American interests, and is ever mindful of the American people. (Cheers, and cries of "Right," "Right.") * * * Protection favors the United States (Great applause and cries of "That's the stuff") and the flag of the United States. (Renewed applause.) It favors the people of the United States (cheers) and is the true friend of every American girl and boy struggling upward. (Great applause.) It builds up; never tears down. (Cries of "That's right.") It opens but never closes American workshops. That is what we want in this distressed country to-day. (Cries of "That's what we want.") This is what will diminish idleness, want any misery and stop deficient revenues.

"SET EVERY WHEEL IN MOTION AND LIGHT THE FIRES OF EVERY FACTORY IN THE LAND."

(To Kentucky Railway Sound Money Club, October 17, 1896.)

Nothing gives me greater honor; nothing brings to me higher distinction; nothing increases my gratitude so much as to feel that I have the warm, earnest, sincere support of the men who toil. (Great applause and cries of "You will have ours.") Labor is at the foundation of all our wealth and prosperity. You might open every mint of the world and coin the silver of all creation, but it would not produce the prosperity that the labor of the United States would produce, had it an opportunity to work. (Great cheering.) What we want in this country, my fellow citizens, is constant employment. (Applause and cries of "That's correct" and "That's the stuff.") You get that when the country is prosperous. (Cries of "Correct," Correct.") We do not get it when the business of the country is depressed. (Cries of "No," "No.") What we want to do now, irrespective of party, is to adopt an industrial policy which will set every wheel in motion (applause) and light the fires in every factory of the land (renewed applause), and then the employes of every railroad will have all they can haul and all the work they can do.

MAJOR McKINLEY TO THE WORKINGMEN OF HIS OWN HOME.

(To Workingmen of Canton, O., Oct. 15, 1896.)

My Fellow Citizens: I have witnessed in front of this porch many scenes which have touched my heart, but none which have more deeply moved me than this gathering of the workingmen of Canton. Fringed about this assemblage are the wives and the little ones whom you love so much and for whom you want an opportunity to labor. I bid you all warm, hearty and sincere welcome. I have known most of you almost a lifetime. One of the spokesmen, the last one, was one of the earliest of my friends when I came to the city of Canton, and the other I have known for fifteen or sixteen years; while in this audience there are thousands of well-known and familiar faces to me. I greet you all as my friends. I have been with you in every undertaking to build up our splendid little city, to bring enterprise, thrift and employment to our people, and in all the years of the past there has not been a moment that I have not felt, whether I had their support or not, that I had the respect and confidence of the workingmen of Canton. * * * In 1892 free trade as against protection was the paramount issue of the campaign and free trade

triumphed before the great tribunal of the American people. This year we bring the question to you again. We ask you to review it, and to express your reconsidered, better and more matured judgment upon that issue, after three years of dreadful experience. * * * I bid you, workingmen of Canton, use your ballots as your intellects and consciences shall direct, moved by the highest and most honorable considerations which can influence the voter—that of the welfare of the people, and the honor and good name of the government which we love. Use the ballot as will best subserve your own interests and those of your family, whose welfare and happiness you have in your sacred keeping. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this call. It is a pleasure I shall never forget. It is an honor I shall always cherish, and I can not find words to tell you how this great assemblage of my own fellow citizens, coming from every shop and factory of the town, has given me courage and inspiration. I wish for you all the best in this life. I wish for your homes love, happiness and contentment, and for our common country the greatest glory and highest prosperity.

"A FULL DAY'S WORK SHOULD BE PAID IN FULL UNQUESTIONED DOLLARS."

(To delegations of Maryland Workmen, Oct. 17, 1896.)

It is an unusual honor to any candidate, or cause, to have three thousand wage-earners travel a thousand miles to testify to him their devotion and loyalty, and I appreciate more than I can find words to express the presence here, in Canton, of the potters and wage-earners of the Mt. Vernon mills, the wage earners of the transportation companies, the sound money clubs and the employes of the iron works and shipyards, who have gathered about my home this evening. * * * Nothing in all this campaign has given me so much pleasure and satisfaction as the knowledge that the wage earners of the country are for the most part enlisted in the cause for which we stand. (Prolonged cheering.) I know something of the workingmen of the United States. I know something of the potters. (Great applause from the potters.) I know something of the wage earners in the great cotton and woolen mills, and that all they want is an opportunity to work; and to do this all they ask is protection from the products of other lands made by underpaid labor. (Tremendous applause.) * * * The tariff question is a question wholly of labor. We will manufacture with the world, if the rest of the world will pay as good wages as were paid in the United States. But as long as they do not, patriotism, genuine Americanism, and every industrial interest, demands that we should make our tariff high enough to measure the difference between the low cost of labor in foreign countries and the cost of labor in this. (Cheers.) Then, you are interested in honest money. You don't want any short dollars. (Cries of "No," "No," and applause.) You have tried short hours in the last four years and haven't liked them. (Laughter and applause and cries of "you bet we don't.") When you give a full day's work to your employer, you want to be paid in full unquestioned and unalterable dollars. (Great applause.)

THE TOILERS ARE ENTITLED TO LIBERAL CARE AND PROTECTION.

(From Inaugural Address, March 4, 1897.)

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them; and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures.

WELL-EMPLOYED LABOR MAKES A CONTENTED POPULATION.

(To Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, June 2, 1897.)

* * * Philadelphians have in the past shown what busy industries and well-employed labor can do to make a great city and a contented population. (Applause.) They do not mean to accept present conditions as permanent and final. (Cheers.) They will meet embarrassments as they have bravely met them in the past, and in the end will restore industries and labor to their former condition and prosperity. (Great cheering.) And, gentlemen, Philadelphia is but a type of American pluck and purpose everywhere. (Great and prolonged applause.)

THE FURNACE FIRES HAVE BEEN LIGHTED.

(At Joliet, Illinois, October 7, 1899.)

I am glad to know that every one of the fires of all the furnaces and factories and shops in the city of Joliet has been lighted, and that employment waits upon labor in every department of human industry here. The nation is doing a vast business not only at home but abroad. For the first time in our history we send more American manufactured products abroad, made by American workingmen, than we buy abroad. (Applause.)

DO NOT DIVIDE THE PEOPLE INTO CLASSES OR BUILD A WALL AGAINST THE AMBITIONS OF YOUR BOY.

(To the Chicago Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union, Chicago, Oct. 10, 1899.)

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to meet with the workingmen of the city of Chicago. Of the many receptions that have been tendered me during my three days' stay in your city, none has given me more pleasure or greater satisfaction than the welcome accorded to me in this hall and the kind words spoken in my behalf by your president. (Cheers.) I have come not to make an address to you, but rather to give evidence, by my presence, of the great interest I feel in the cause of labor, and to congratulate you and your fellow-workmen everywhere upon the improved condition of the country and upon our general prosperity. (Applause.) When labor is employed at fair wages, homes are made happy. The labor of the United States is better employed, better paid, and commands greater respect than that of any other nation in the world. (Ap-

plause.) What I would leave with you here to-night, in the moment I shall occupy, is the thought that you should improve all the advantages and opportunities of this free government. Your families, your boys and girls, are very close to your heart-strings, and you ought to avail yourselves the opportunity offered your children by the excellent schools of the city of Chicago. Give your children the best education obtainable, and that is the best equipment you can give any American. Integrity wins its way everywhere, and what I do not want the workingmen of this country to do is to establish hostile camps and divide the people of the United States into classes. I do not want any wall built against the ambitions of your boy, nor any barrier put in the way of his occupying the highest places in the gift of the people.

WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT NOW WAIT UPON LABOR.

(At Vincennes, Ind., October 11, 1899.)

My Fellow Citizens: We ought to be a very happy people. We are a very happy people. The blessings which have been showered upon us have been almost boundless, and no nation in the world has more to be thankful for than ours. We have been blessed with good crops at fair prices. Wages and employment have waited upon labor, and, differing from what it was a few years ago labor is not waiting on the outside for wages. Our financial condition was never better than now. We have good money and plenty of it circulating as our medium of exchange. National banks may fail, fluctuation in prices come and go, but the money of the country remains always good; and when you have a dollar of it, you know that dollar is worth one hundred cents. Not only have we prosperity, but we have patriotism; and what more do we want?

"THE EMPLOYER IS LOOKING FOR THE LABORER, NOT THE LABORER FOR THE EMPLOYER."

(At Iron Foundries, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 17, 1899.)

My Fellow Citizens: As I have been journeying through the country, I have been welcomed with a warm cordiality by my fellow citizens, but at no place have I had a reception that has given me more genuine pleasure, more real satisfaction, than the greetings of the workingmen of this great establishment and the other great establishments of this city about the buildings in which they toil. (Great applause.) I congratulate you all upon the prosperity of the country. The employer is looking for the laborer and not the laborer for the employer, and I am glad to note, from one end of the country to the other, a universal demand for labor.

"I HAVE NO SYMPATHY WITH THAT SENTIMENT WHICH WOULD DIVIDE MY COUNTRYMEN INTO CLASSES."

(At Racine, Wis., Oct. 17, 1899.)

I am glad to stand in this city of diversified industries and busy toilers and look into the faces of the people who have made your city what it is. This is a nation of high privilege and great opportunity. We have the free school, the open Bible, freedom of religious worship and conviction. We have the broadest opportunity for advancement, with every door open. The humblest among you may aspire to the highest place in public favor and confidence. As a result of our free institutions the great body of the men who control public affairs in state and nation, who control the great business enterprises of the country the railroads and other industries, came from the humble American home and from the ranks of the plain people of the United States. (Applause.) I have no sympathy with that sentiment which would divide my countrymen into classes. I have no sympathy with that sentiment which would put the rich man on one side and the poor man on the other (applause), because all of them are equal before the law, all of them have equal power in the conduct of the government.

"FOR LABOR A SHORT DAY IS BETTER THAN A SHORT DOLLAR."

(From Letter of Acceptance, Sept. 8, 1900.)

The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment, and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for American products, employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold standard the workingman is secured against payments for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens, the other lessens the rewards of toil. The one will promote contentment and independence, the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children and, with thrift and economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age.

ALLIED PAINTERS TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL MILWAUKEE, WIS.